

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1970

Established 1887

PARIS: Cold and dry. 51. Tomorrow: sunny. 70-51. 51-31. 31-10. 10-30. 30-12. 12-1. 1-11. 11-20. 20-29. 29-38. 38-47. 47-56. 56-65. 65-74. 74-83. 83-92. 92-101. 101-110. 110-119. 119-128. 128-137. 137-146. 146-155. 155-164. 164-173. 173-182. 182-191. 191-200. 200-209. 209-218. 218-227. 227-236. 236-245. 245-254. 254-263. 263-272. 272-281. 281-290. 290-299. 299-308. 308-317. 317-326. 326-335. 335-344. 344-353. 353-362. 362-371. 371-380. 380-389. 389-398. 398-407. 407-416. 416-425. 425-434. 434-443. 443-452. 452-461. 461-470. 470-479. 479-488. 488-497. 497-506. 506-515. 515-524. 524-533. 533-542. 542-551. 551-560. 560-569. 569-578. 578-587. 587-596. 596-605. 605-614. 614-623. 623-632. 632-641. 641-650. 650-659. 659-668. 668-677. 677-686. 686-695. 695-704. 704-713. 713-722. 722-731. 731-740. 740-749. 749-758. 758-767. 767-776. 776-785. 785-794. 794-803. 803-812. 812-821. 821-830. 830-839. 839-848. 848-857. 857-866. 866-875. 875-884. 884-893. 893-902. 902-911. 911-920. 920-929. 929-938. 938-947. 947-956. 956-965. 965-974. 974-983. 983-992. 992-1001. 1001-1010. 1010-1019. 1019-1028. 1028-1037. 1037-1046. 1046-1055. 1055-1064. 1064-1073. 1073-1082. 1082-1091. 1091-1100. 1100-1109. 1109-1118. 1118-1127. 1127-1136. 1136-1145. 1145-1154. 1154-1163. 1163-1172. 1172-1181. 1181-1190. 1190-1199. 1199-1208. 1208-1217. 1217-1226. 1226-1235. 1235-1244. 1244-1253. 1253-1262. 1262-1271. 1271-1280. 1280-1289. 1289-1298. 1298-1307. 1307-1316. 1316-1325. 1325-1334. 1334-1343. 1343-1352. 1352-1361. 1361-1370. 1370-1379. 1379-1388. 1388-1397. 1397-1406. 1406-1415. 1415-1424. 1424-1433. 1433-1442. 1442-1451. 1451-1460. 1460-1469. 1469-1478. 1478-1487. 1487-1496. 1496-1505. 1505-1514. 1514-1523. 1523-1532. 1532-1541. 1541-1550. 1550-1559. 1559-1568. 1568-1577. 1577-1586. 1586-1595. 1595-1604. 1604-1613. 1613-1622. 1622-1631. 1631-1640. 1640-1649. 1649-1658. 1658-1667. 1667-1676. 1676-1685. 1685-1694. 1694-1703. 1703-1712. 1712-1721. 1721-1730. 1730-1739. 1739-1748. 1748-1757. 1757-1766. 1766-1775. 1775-1784. 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6698-6707. 6707-6716. 6716-6725. 6725-6734. 6734-6743. 6743-6752. 6752-6761. 6761-6770. 6770-6779. 6779-6788. 6788-6797. 6797-6806. 6806-6815. 6815-6824. 6824-6833. 6833-6842. 6842-6851. 6851-6860. 6860-6869. 6869-6878. 6878-6887. 6887-6896. 6896-6905. 6905-6914. 6914-6923. 6923-6932. 6932-6941. 6941-6950. 6950-6959. 6959-6968. 6968-6977. 6977-6986. 6986-6995. 6995-7004. 7004-7013. 7013-7022. 7022-7031. 7031-7040. 7040-7049. 7049-7058. 7058-7067. 7067-7076. 7076-7085. 7085-7094. 7094-7103. 7103-7112. 7112-7121. 7121-7130. 7130-7139. 7139-7148. 7148-7157. 7157-7166. 7166-7175. 7175-7184. 7184-7193. 7193-7202. 7202-7211. 7211-7220. 7220-7229. 7229-7238. 7238-7247. 7247-7256. 7256-7265. 7265-7274. 7274-7283. 7283-7292. 7292-7301. 7301-7310. 7310-7319. 7319-7328. 7328-7337. 7337-7346. 7346-7355. 7355-7364. 7364-7373. 7373-7382. 7382-7391. 7391-7400. 7400-7409. 7409-7418. 7418-7427. 7427-7436. 7436-7445. 7445-7454. 7454-7463. 7463-7472. 7472-7481. 7481-7490. 7490-7499. 7499-7508. 7508-7517. 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9974-9983. 9983-9992. 9992-10000.



Saving Palestinian Guerrillas

Heikal Says Nasser Curbed Hussein

CAIRO, Dec. 24 (UPI)—Egypt's President Nasser, who ended Jordan's September civil war by threatening to intervene on the side of the Palestinian guerrillas, according to a close associate of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Mohamed Hassanein Heikal, editor of the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram, said in an article prepared for tomorrow's paper that the warning was presented in a note to King Hussein from Nasser at the height of the fighting.

Face-Saving Solution

Anonymous Call Says Basques May Free W. German Consul

MADRID, Dec. 24 (UPI)—An anonymous phone caller told a foreign correspondent today West German Consul Eugenio Berti might be released by kidnappers tonight somewhere in Spain's easternmost province of Gerona.

At the same time, the 16 Basque nationalists, for whom a court-martial prosecutor in Burgos demanded six death sentences and an aggregate jail term of 72 years, were due to spend Christmas Eve in lonely cells while, during the Spanish civil war, were reserved for persons sentenced to death.

Marcello Ongania, the manager for Spain of the Italian news agency ANSA, received the anonymous phone call from outside Madrid. The caller told him, "The

Hussein immediately telephoned his army commander, ordering him to cease-fire," Mr. Heikal said in his weekly Al-Ahram column.

In his note, Nasser said that Egypt could not remain impartial to the Jordanian fighting and warned the fighting could provoke a wider conflict.

"We cannot watch what is going on in Jordan with folded arms," he said. "We will not allow the liquidation of the Palestinian resistance and it is not within anybody's power to liquidate it."

Mr. Heikal said the note was in line with Nasser's belief that both sides in Jordan must maintain the status quo out of necessity. To illustrate this, he noted, Nasser had earlier warned guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat against trying to oust King Hussein.

Hussein liquidated you (the Palestinian guerrillas), it would be impossible for him to rule Jordan," Nasser told Mr. Arafat, "and if you shook the throne, you would open the way to American intervention... You have no alternative but to co-exist together."

In his column, Mr. Heikal took credit for the guerrilla movement being accepted by Nasser.

"I introduced the Palestinian revolution to the Egyptian revolution," he said. "I accompanied Arafat and other el-Fatah leaders to Nasser's home in my car for their first meeting."

Mr. Heikal said Nasser later lobbied for el-Fatah to become the focal point of the Palestinian movement because others "carried their partisan activities and traditions into the movement."

He also said that the guerrillas' acceptance of the cease-fire along the Suez Canal, Nasser twice sought to prevent this decision by sending emissaries to the guerrillas to explain Cairo's position, he said.

These envoys, Mr. Heikal said, accepted the guerrillas' rejection of the cease-fire and urged them to stop their raids from Jordan. When the guerrillas publicly complained of Cairo's stance, however, Nasser was forced "with sadness more than anger" to close their radio station in Cairo, he said.

The Al-Ahram editor maintained that, despite this break, there was no basic disagreement between Nasser and the Palestinian movement.

"He not only accepted but even harder line than his own and that this would not harm his battle, but benefit it," Mr. Heikal said. He said Nasser revealed this policy in his first meeting with the guerrillas and maintained it afterward.

ETFA may release him because of his poor heart condition, with the West German government guaranteeing that the Spanish government would commute any death sentence in Burgos later on, they added.

Neither the West German nor the Spanish government would commute the death sentences to life terms, the Spanish government would not want to appear to be acting under the impact of the obvious threat to the German consul's life.

Lawyers who visited the 16 defendants in Burgos yesterday were back today in their offices in Madrid, San Sebastian, Bilbao and Barcelona. They said the prison rules were enforced strictly against the defendants, who were kept together in daytime and confined to individual cells every night.

"Obviously, those cells were reserved during the Spanish civil war for Republican prisoners sentenced to death," the lawyers said. The prison warden in Burgos tried to prevent lawyers from seeing the defendants and finally permitted them to enter the visit room and talk with the 16 Basques under close scrutiny, the attorneys said.

Relatives were permitted to visit them, but each visitor, including lawyers, was flanked by a policeman all the time, they said.

Gregorio Peces-Barba, one of the lawyers, filed a formal complaint to the Spanish chief prison warden about it, they said.

Pro-France March
BILBAO, Dec. 24 (AP)—A huge demonstration was staged today in this northern Basque industrial city in support of Gen. Francisco Franco, the army and Spanish unity.

The demonstrators, estimated at nearly 100,000, carried flags, portraits of Gen. Franco and placards condemning terrorism and the ETA.

The demonstration was preceded by a funeral mass for a police chief, taxi driver and traffic policeman allegedly killed by the ETA.

Hanoi Willing To Hold Private Talks With U.S.
PARIS, Dec. 24 (AP)—North Vietnam said tonight it is willing to hold private talks with the United States to break the deadlock in the peace conference.

But a statement by the Hanoi delegation to the talks, replying to yesterday's press conference by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, did not indicate the North Vietnamese would modify their stand in such talks.

"The importance is not in the form of the conference, that it be public or private, enlarged or restricted," the statement said.

"For the conference... to progress," it said, "the first necessity is that the United States abandon its aggressive designs, end the policy of Vietnamization of the war, cease all acts and menace of war against (North Vietnam), and reply seriously and positively to Hanoi's ten-point peace plan and the similar eight-point plan presented by the Viet Cong."



AT LIBERTY AT LAST—French Marxist Régis Debray (left) taking his first meal in Iquique, Chile, since his release from prison, with Enrique Soria (back to camera), the mayor of Iquique and Alejandro Soria (at right), the mayor's father.

Mafia Leader In Sicily Gets Life in Prison

BARI, Italy, Dec. 24 (UPI)—A Bari court of appeals yesterday convicted Luciano Liggio, a Sicilian Mafia chieftain, of two murders and sentenced him in absentia to life imprisonment.

Six of Liggio's co-defendants were found guilty of criminal conspiracy and sentenced to jail terms ranging from five years to five years and six months. Thirty-eight persons were acquitted because of insufficient evidence.

Liggio, whose disappearance earlier this year stirred a political storm, was found guilty of the murders of Michele Navarra, reputed head of a rival Mafia gang, and a man who traveled in Navarra's car 12 years ago. They were shot to death in an ambush on a Sicilian country road in 1958.

But the court found no evidence to link Liggio to three other murders with which he was also charged.

Change of Venue
The court-meeting in the main hall of Bari on the theory that it could have been intimidated if the trial had been held in Sicily.

Among the defendants were Liggio's wife, Silvia, 28, sentenced to ten years, and her brother Israel, jailed for eight years.

Jerusalem Protest
JERUSALEM, Dec. 24 (UPI)—Thousands of Jews streamed to the Wailing Wall in old Jerusalem tonight in a spontaneous protest against the sentences in the Lenin and hijack trial.

The crowds at the wall, the only remaining relic of Solomon's Temple, which the Romans destroyed, dwarfed Christmas celebrations in Bethlehem.

It began soon after Premier Golda Meir, in an unscheduled late night nationwide broadcast, said Jews in the Soviet Union were living "in the shadow of death."

"We have heard with pain and sorrow of the death sentences by firing squad and the long prison sentences passed on the accused in Leningrad," Mrs. Meir said.

"The Soviet regime is continuing in the tradition of murdering innocent Jewish victims... that was the procedure in Czarist Russia."

Senators Express Concern
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—Twenty-four senators have written to President Nixon urging him to express American concern over the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union.

Pro-France March
BILBAO, Dec. 24 (AP)—A huge demonstration was staged today in this northern Basque industrial city in support of Gen. Francisco Franco, the army and Spanish unity.

The demonstrators, estimated at nearly 100,000, carried flags, portraits of Gen. Franco and placards condemning terrorism and the ETA.

The demonstration was preceded by a funeral mass for a police chief, taxi driver and traffic policeman allegedly killed by the ETA.

Hanoi Willing To Hold Private Talks With U.S.
PARIS, Dec. 24 (AP)—North Vietnam said tonight it is willing to hold private talks with the United States to break the deadlock in the peace conference.

But a statement by the Hanoi delegation to the talks, replying to yesterday's press conference by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, did not indicate the North Vietnamese would modify their stand in such talks.

"The importance is not in the form of the conference, that it be public or private, enlarged or restricted," the statement said.

"For the conference... to progress," it said, "the first necessity is that the United States abandon its aggressive designs, end the policy of Vietnamization of the war, cease all acts and menace of war against (North Vietnam), and reply seriously and positively to Hanoi's ten-point peace plan and the similar eight-point plan presented by the Viet Cong."

As Gomulka Portraits Disappear

Poles Ease Out of Tension And Into Hopeful Christmas

WARSAW, Dec. 24 (UPI)—The calm of Christmas came to the scarred cities of Poland today and, with it, an easing of the bitterness and tension that marked this rebellious December.

Shops stayed open until dusk. Novy Swiat and other main streets were jammed with last-minute shoppers.

A gentle snow fell on Warsaw and other Polish cities. Pictures of Wladyslaw Gomulka and Jozef Cyrankiewicz—the nation's deposed leaders—came down from office walls. But crucifixes and pictures of the Virgin Mary stayed up in millions of homes in this Communist nation where 85 percent of the people are Roman Catholics.

Poland was still recovering from the shock of a week of riots in its northern Baltic cities, followed by the ouster last Sunday of Mr. Gomulka, the party leader, and the removal yesterday of Mr. Cyrankiewicz, the premier. The worst riots took place one week ago today.

Poles appeared sad but satisfied. "We have to thank those who sacrificed their lives," a Warsaw woman said. "If only the tragedy could have been avoided."

A worker said he was happy that the new leaders, headed by Edward Giersek, were economic experts, not political ideologists.

"Before, you could talk about the weather and be accused of revisionism," he said. "At last, they are bringing some qualified people into the government."

Poland, like most of Eastern Europe, had its big Christmas celebration tonight, with gifts around the tree followed by the traditional feast of carp, beet soup, herring, fancy pastries and plenty of vodka, wine or beer to wash it down.

All this cost 30 percent more this year because of the Dec. 13 food price increases that started the riots.

Mr. Giersek promised he would

reform Poland's economy and pledged a two-year freeze on food prices. But there was no indication that the Dec. 13 increases would be rescinded.

Prisoners Cooperation
Mr. Giersek and the new premier, Piotr Jaroszewicz, promised cooperation between "believers and non-believers" and Mr. Jaroszewicz, in a plea for an end to the feud between Poland's two most powerful institutions, called for "full normalization of relations between church and state."

The church will reply tomorrow, when Stefan Cardinal Wysynski speaks in St. John's Cathedral, in Warsaw's Old City, and his Christmas letter is read from hundreds of other pulpits.

But for tonight, Poland celebrates the state-owned radio chimes Christmas carols, Christmas trees twinkled on public housing estates, lights glimmered from windows, and housewives carefully set the tables in a new mood of optimism.

Pope Expresses Alarm
VATICAN CITY, Dec. 24 (AP)—Pope Paul VI expressed "great alarm" today over the fate of the Polish people. He appealed for "solid peace and tranquil progress" in the country.

"The Pontiff sent a message to Cardinal Wysynski which ended the papal silence over the recent upheaval in Poland."

The message said: "We are concerned with the fate of the Polish people who are dear to us and about whom we think with great anxiety these days, and for whom we never finish invoking the Lord's help."

He expressed the hope that the Polish people, while remaining ever faithful to the ancient traditions of the Catholic faith, enjoy solid peace and tranquil progress."

U.S. Fears Soviet SALT Plan Would Create Arms Loophole

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (UPI)—Soviet negotiators at the recently recessed arms talks in Helsinki reportedly proposed an arms agreement permitting both sides to deploy mobile land-based intermediate-range missiles.

The development, opposed by the United States, in the American view, this would complicate procedures for checking on whether an arms agreement was being honored by Moscow because it would be difficult to keep track of the numbers and locations of Soviet missiles.

Moreover, arms controllers contend that this would provide an other loophole for the arms race to continue through refinements of existing arms systems, rather than imposing an effective freeze. Some critics have already charged that the arms parity formally, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks—is a sham because it will allow technological improvements to go ahead.

The Soviet Union, however, is ahead of the United States in developing mobile ICBMs, reportedly argued at Helsinki that, as a land power, it needed such missiles to offset the preponderance of American missiles on submarines, whose mobility helps them elude detection.

The Soviet negotiators, led by Vladimir S. Semionov, disappointed Washington by refusing to provide a package in response to the American proposal of July 24, until the definition of "strategic" arms system was agreed.

The critical deadlock on this issue involves about 500 American planes based in Europe and in the Mediterranean, capable of delivering about 700 nuclear warheads against the Soviet Union.

Moscow insists that these are strategic weapons because they can strike the Soviet Union. The United States excludes them, arguing that they are part of the defense of Western Europe—a counterforce to about 700 Soviet medium-range and intermediate-range missiles aimed at Western Europe. Washington refuses to discuss them for fear of undermining the confidence of its North Atlantic allies.

With American negotiators taking this position, Soviet negotiators reportedly refused to say whether Moscow will accept the general American proposal for an over-all numerical limit on strategic arms launchers—missiles and intercontinental bombers—and a much smaller quota on such giant missiles as the Soviet SS-9.

Bonn Bans Egg Imports
BONN, Dec. 24 (Reuters)—West Germany has banned the import of eggs from Britain and Holland because of foot-and-mouth disease. The move extends an earlier ban on imports of live poultry from the two countries.

Workers Will Wait and See

Undercurrents That Prod Polish Riots Still Circulate

By James Feron

GDANSK, Poland, Dec. 24 (UPI)—Christmas, enclosed this Polish port city tonight but, underneath, the currents that led to dramatic riots last week apparently continue to flow.

One "man," perhaps in his twenties, said: "Sure, there are new faces in the government. But what does that mean? It remains to be seen."

A taxi driver, who took this correspondent and a translator to the homes of last week's rioters, said: "If things get as bad as they were, they'll demonstrate again. I'm sure of it."

The curfew on Gdansk, imposed Tuesday as protests against price rises erupted into violence, was lifted yesterday, permitting foreigners once more to enter the city.

City Looks Normal
Gdansk looks as if nothing had happened. Christmas trees are being carried home, small fires, generally, that a father can tuck under his arm as he strides through the cold night.

The handsome and sturdy buildings of this city offer an occasional reminder of its past as Gdansk, the free port. Streets are wide and spacious, often with tree-lined malls.

But there are also reminders of the violence that broke out here last week—rioting that spread to other cities and led to the downfall of Wladyslaw Gomulka, the Polish Communist party leader who came to power 44 years ago the way he left it, on a wave of economic discontent.

Mr. Gomulka's replacement, Edward Giersek, has won a wide measure of popular support for the direct approach he has adopted to reform, especially in closing gaps that had developed between government and the working masses.

Wait-and-See Attitude
Here in Gdansk, where it all started, people seem to be wary of the new government. They are willing to wait and see. Meanwhile, workers have returned to their jobs and the aftermath of the violence has been largely erased.

On Bajka Street, where looters began breaking shop windows even before the demonstrations had degenerated into open insurrection, the glass has all been replaced.

Candy, newspaper and flower kiosks nearly have been replaced on street corners. The electric railway connecting Gdansk with Sopot and Gdynia—Poland's tri-city area—is running again.

They are reminders, however, of the fury that exploded into violence last week. A daily reminder exists in the main railway station, where the post office was burned by demonstrators.

Ties of scaffolding rise to the ceiling. Only the "P" and "C" remain of the "Poznań" (post) sign along the fire-blackened back wall. The hand baggage room is now in the baddest post-room and toilet, while the men's room has been transformed to the ticket office.

Party Office Burned
Across the street, less than a hundred yards away, stands the shell of the Communist party headquarters, burned by a mad mob throng on Tuesday as the demonstrations roared out of control.

A trade union building also stands burned in this port city. A taxi driver, who declined to drive by it, says that the militia (police) headquarters is also damaged.

Some here are unable to state clearly how many persons died in the week of rioting. But it would seem to exceed the estimate of "up to 20" offered a week ago by the Gomulka government.

Accounts of how the fighting developed from a few persons in this area, placed against reports by eye-witnesses who arrived in Warsaw in the last week, produce this still unofficial account of what happened:

It began on Monday morning in the "Stocznia" Gdansk's Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk when a meeting of dock workers protesting the price rises coalesced into a protest march into town.

Apparently disgruntled over wage negotiations based on the terms of the new incentive plan, the workers became infuriated over the increase in food costs announced the day before.

Roughly 6,000 of the 17,000 workers in three yards joined under the Gdansk complex opened the march toward the Communist party headquarters near the station.

Their demands, according to sources here, were limited to the price rises ordered by Mr. Gomulka, as an apparently necessary precondition to the new five-year plan beginning Jan. 1.

The dockworkers demanded that a party official come outside to speak to them. But none appeared, sources said. Policemen using tear gas and water cannons dispersed the workers, some of whom were arrested.

Policemen were challenged in various ways and sporadic shooting broke out. The first casualty was said to have been an 18-year-old girl student. But one person said that she had been struck on Tuesday.

According to one version, the workers had enlisted student support from the Polytechnic Institute in Gdansk. But the students, according to this version, refused because of the unwillingness of the workers to support student protests in March, 1968.

In any case, the Monday disturbances were fairly mild, although young men were said to have begun looting that night, the "hooligans"

condemned by the Polish government.

Also on Monday, a protesters were reported to have stormed the Gdansk studios, only to find vacated and the plugs pulled.

On Tuesday, the protesters from violence to visit the army was called in. Matic weapons fire was used by the police.

The dock workers' now been joined by a group of workers groups. The 60 on Monday was double party. And they marched headquarters but headquarters to demand less of those under a

Civilians Wounds
One source said that ensued, resulting in a son being wounded. The son, now virtually beyond medical aid.

Protests started in way station, part by Gdansk. The police were using machine guns, one s and casualties began to

Seven police hostages reportedly taken by th against the release of ti workers.

Helicopters were now Some sources say they gas. Others say they on the docks who within the Lenin yard army moved in to iso there.

Worker units, now arm with policemen at the g shipsyard with at least 100 killed. Two were s died from wounds cause copper shrapnel.

One Gdansk man was although army units were ers groups. They were re men dressed up as solids seems to fit accounts of Szczecin, where the arm was said to have played role.

Curfew had now bee in Gdansk and by darkness station was under control. was now to shift to Gd it led to an even higher

The situation was co Gdansk. But workers' initially thwarted in attempt to join the Gd a book became availo

Army units had now selves up on the road's two port areas and hy Tuesday the electric rail them had been stop

Some Gdansk worker through, however, and ing at the Gdynia railv they were met by poli of the most violent clat week occurred there.

Cops, Beaten to D
One taxi driver, discu situation as he drove through the city area, cousin was clubbed to de Gdynia station incident.

He seemed quietly bit it didn't have to be d deaths," he said. "They have to use machine against unarmed civilis

He did not reply, how asked what the police w against a raging mob i where his own cousin die there was no machine there.

The Gdynia march proceeded down Kosciuszko's main route, connect three cities of this long u and there was a pick in a large housing are

Sources said tonight now, there were at least dead in Gdynia and s number killed in although nobody seeme the toll outside of his acquaintances.

The Gdynia violence Thursday contained, howe national emergency was ed, it had been contain tri-city area.

The Gdansk workers leased on Friday or sources here said, when leased the policeman hel Violence was erupting on by this time, howe there, the toll was believ been higher than in eith Gdynia. All these p have since returned to r

WEATHER
ALABAMA... 10 F
ALASKA... 0 F
ARIZONA... 10 F
ARKANSAS... 10 F
CALIFORNIA... 10 F
CANADA... 10 F
CHICAGO... 10 F
CINCINNATI... 10 F
CLEVELAND... 10 F
COLORED... 10 F
CONNECTICUT... 10 F
DELAWARE... 10 F
FLORIDA... 10 F
GEORGIA... 10 F
HAWAII... 10 F
ILLINOIS... 10 F
INDIANA... 10 F
IOWA... 10 F
KANSAS... 10 F
LOUISIANA... 10 F
MAINE... 10 F
MARYLAND... 10 F
MASSACHUSETTS... 10 F
MICHIGAN... 10 F
MINNESOTA... 10 F
MISSISSIPPI... 10 F
MISSOURI... 10 F
MONTANA... 10 F
MONTREAL... 10 F
NEBRASKA... 10 F
NEVADA... 10 F
NEW HAMPSHIRE... 10 F
NEW JERSEY... 10 F
NEW YORK... 10 F
NEW ZEALAND... 10 F
NORTH CAROLINA... 10 F
NORTH DAKOTA... 10 F
OHIO... 10 F
OKLAHOMA... 10 F
OREGON... 10 F
PENNSYLVANIA... 10 F
RHODE ISLAND... 10 F
SOUTH CAROLINA... 10 F
SOUTH DAKOTA... 10 F
TENNESSEE... 10 F
TEXAS... 10 F
UTAH... 10 F
VERMONT... 10 F
VIRGINIA... 10 F
WASHINGTON... 10 F
WISCONSIN... 10 F
WYOMING... 10 F

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ملكو من الدول

And on Earth, Peace...

The other day, on Fifth Avenue in New York City, several large groups of children emerged, wriggling and giggling, from a fleet of buses for a holiday trip to Radio City. They made a pretty sight amid the bright Christmas lights—all colors of skin and garment, alight with expectation and excitement, a kind of epitome of the season's spirit.

Each bore a tag, with his or her name—a practical necessity in the crowds that hurried from shop to shop on the busy thoroughfare. But for those old enough to remember, those tags brought a heart-stopping reminder of another gathering of youth, one that was pictured around the world, and recounted over the radio. It was the exodus of the children from London, one day in the fall of 1939, while the panzers rumbled and roared into Poland, and the lights went out all over Europe.

"And on earth, peace..." The realization of that promise has been withheld so long; it is not easy to take full comfort in the private peace that families and friends enjoy around the lighted tree, while other trees

may be lit with a more lurid glow, and families die in the flames. Nor can one reasonably find escape in merely damning "the authors" of war, since that authorship is so often contested, the war itself so often ghost-written.

The pathos of the British children, trooping away from the threat of the Blitz, was real—but so was that pathos of other children, less publicized then, all too well known now, herded into what were to become their death-camps. The one exodus could not prevent the other—but in the end it proved part of the process that stopped one particular crime against humanity.

Peace is, doubtless, the goal. But can there be peace while some men deny justice to others—or even simply dispute over what is justice? It is only false prophets, as Jeremiah warned, who cry peace when there is no peace, when men fear or hate their fellow, or covet his goods. So perhaps there is more than an escape in the private peace of the Christmas season—perhaps it is the nucleus, which, repeated often enough, and spread widely enough, can in time fulfill the promise of the angels over Bethlehem.

Securing a Middle East Peace

Secretary of State Rogers' public offer of United States participation in a UN peace-keeping force in the Middle East goes to the heart of a central issue in the Arab-Israeli talks, which are expected to begin early next year under auspices of UN Ambassador Gunnar Jarring—the question of security guarantees.

Israel, in particular, has been understandably obsessed with the question of security. This is the principal reason why the Israelis have been reluctant to accept the withdrawal provisions of the Security Council resolution of Nov. 23, 1967, as interpreted by the Arabs, the Soviet Union and, with relatively minor reservations, by the United States. Israeli leaders have insisted there must be substantial modification of the old armistice lines in order to give their country more defensible borders.

In the short run, it is certainly true that more territory means more security for the tiny Israeli state. But it is equally certain that there cannot be peace without Israeli withdrawal from the bulk of the territories occupied in 1967. Moreover, it is a reasonable assumption that time and technology will erode the limited advantage that the present extension of borders now affords;

that an urbanized Israel will become increasingly vulnerable to the more sophisticated weapons that will sooner or later be acquired by hostile Arab neighbors.

This long-range danger, plus the more immediate threat posed by direct Soviet military involvement on the Arab side, have undermined the doctrine of self-sufficiency which has been the basis of Israeli defense policy. Israel can no longer afford to stand alone, no matter where her borders may be located.

Israel's best hope for security lies in a negotiated settlement with the strongest possible international guarantees. Secretary Rogers' offer of United States participation in a UN peace-keeping force should go far toward reassuring the Israelis as to the reliability of such a force—in contrast to its disastrous predecessor in Sinai. It is a timely effort to reconcile Israel's security needs with the Arab demand for withdrawal.

The difficulties and risks involved in any attempt at direct big power peace-keeping, in cooperation with others, in the Middle East cannot be minimized. But the effort is essential in view of the disastrous possible alternative if the present cease-fire should break down.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Polish Upheaval

The change of leadership in Poland proves that even the governments of the Eastern bloc are not immune to internal uprisings, and even the Soviet tanks on the border are not a sufficient guarantee for the rule of incompetent leaders. Even internal rivalries within the party are solved with the help of revolt by workers, rank-and-file people, and opponents of the system.

—From *Martín (Tel Aviv)*.

The recent events in Poland were triggered primarily by a completely bungled economic policy. But this is not the sole cause of the misery into which Poland has once again sunk since the October "Spring" of 1956. Liberal reforms of more than a purely economic nature would be needed to alleviate the situation. But under the given inner and outer circumstances of the Brezhnev doctrine which are not rectifiable for the present, the limits of such reforms are obviously drawn very tightly indeed.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich)*.

Poland and Europe

Events in Poland will have their effect on general developments in the field of East-West relations in Europe. One result will be to push still further into the future the prospects for any useful "European security conference." Nowhere will the effects of the Polish upheaval be more immediately apparent than in the process which Mr. Brandt is currently conducting from Bonn to try to smooth the way for eventual ratification by the Bundestag of the treaties which he has signed with Russia and Poland.

The Polish developments will have greatly strengthened the hand of Mr. Ulbricht and encouraged him to pursue his tough, hard line. The danger now is that Mr. Brandt and his colleagues, in their almost unseemly anxiety to get ratification of the treaties, may accept unsatisfactory agreements with East Germany over Berlin and other matters falling within the competence of the four powers with responsibility for "Germany as a whole." If they did, the three Western powers would be left holding the can.

—From the *Daily Telegraph (London)*.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 25, 1895

PARIS—Peace on earth to men of goodwill! Sketched though this phrase may seem these days, the message brought by the angels nearly two thousand years ago evidently finds as much echo still. The spirit of Christmas pervades New York. The weather is delightful and few are affected by the war scare. On this side of the Atlantic also the spirit of peace has ousted the spirit of war. The jingles on both sides have "other fish to fry."

Fifty Years Ago

December 25, 1920

WASHINGTON—The Anti-Cigarette League, who would do to cigarettes what the "drys" have done to liquor, has written to Mr. Harding entreating him not to smoke when he enters the White House and thereby setting "a great and glorious example to the youth of both sexes." Mr. Harding is a confirmed smoker; he smokes cigars, the pipe, and cigarettes, and he is not likely to change his habits to satisfy fanaticism.



Jerusalem the Golden

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Peace prospects in the Middle East are probably less bad today than at any time since 1967. That is not to say prospects are good: simply that talks between both sides will almost certainly be resumed and that pressures by the Big Four powers and by public opinion in Israel, Egypt and Jordan are conducive to agreement.

The argument, of course, comes over what sort of agreement is acceptable. Anything acceptable to the Arab governments, as defined by their own spokesmen, is not acceptable to Israel. And anything acceptable to Israel, as defined by its spokesmen, is not acceptable to the Arabs.

Nevertheless, there is a fluttering of doves on both sides and increasing fear of the chaos that might be produced by guerrilla-led revolutions in the Arab world should another round of fighting supervene. Finally, the new regimes in Syria and Iraq are less furiously hostile to settlement than their predecessors.

Most Seem Soluble

If one takes a long, cool look at the problems, only one seems utterly insoluble. It is possible to envision Israeli withdrawal from Egypt's Sinai Peninsula and some kind of supervised demilitarization to insure Israel's access to Aqaba and Suez.

It is possible to envision an arrangement that would restore most of the West Bank to Jordan—again with supervised demilitarization. Jordan might even gain suzerainty over the Gaza Strip, formerly held by Egypt, where so many Palestinian Arab refugees are quartered. This would require a narrow Jordanian corridor to the sea.

Such ideas might be considered negotiable if Israel receives adequate political recognition and adequate enforceable security guarantees. There is no problem with Lebanon. And the Golan Heights, formerly Syrian, certainly will not be considered negotiable unless Syria accepts the 1967 UN resolution.

The United States, Britain and France would endorse such a settlement.

ment and while Russia might arguably prefer continuation of the present situation—neither war nor peace—for other reasons it wants peace.

The present situation affords a magnificent chance to spread Soviet influence among the Arabs. But settlement would insure against confrontation with the U.S.A. and would probably guarantee pro-Moscow Arab regimes, against being overthrown by pro-Peking guerrillas. Finally, settlement would reopen the Suez Canal, which Russia wants to reinforce its Indian Ocean fleet.

Not Even Ben-Gurion

There is only one crucial issue on which compromise still seems inconceivable: Jerusalem. Jerusalem in its entirety is now the capital of Israel and even that old Ben-Gurion is not ready to yield the eastern "Old City," wrested from Jordan in 1967.

Likewise, even those Arabs who no longer insist that "the Jews be driven into the sea" will not consider any solution that doesn't return to Arab control that portion of Jerusalem containing the Islamic sacred shrines in the Old City. Is it not time to ponder a new approach that would safeguard all three religions connected with Jerusalem—Judaism, Christianity, Islam—while preserving both actual Israeli and vestigial Arab political rights?

Both the latter are linked to religion but they go beyond that, since there is a purely secular quarrel involved. This does not affect Christianity, whose secular overworlds in Jerusalem saving Jerusalem—Judaism, Christianity, Islam—while preserving both actual Israeli and vestigial Arab political rights?

Both the latter are linked to religion but they go beyond that, since there is a purely secular quarrel involved. This does not affect Christianity, whose secular overworlds in Jerusalem saving Jerusalem—Judaism, Christianity, Islam—while preserving both actual Israeli and vestigial Arab political rights?

Such a religious ruler of a tiny lay state could have his own symbolic protective force similar to the

Pope's Swiss Guard. Why couldn't Moslem lands like Turkey or Pakistan—removed from the Arab world—contribute a small mercenary company?

An Islamic "Vatican City" could have its own assured lay privileges, permitting even enemies of surrounding Israel to seek refuge within these holy premises, just as fugitives from both sides were protected by the Pope during World War II.

There is nothing unprecedented about such an arrangement. There are German and Italian enclaves inside Switzerland, Monaco, Liechtenstein and San Marino, and there is Vatican City, accessible to all, a state recognized by the world. Surely the same concept could apply for Jerusalem the Golden.

WASHINGTON—If the Vietnamese Communists seem dogged in their determination to continue fighting the war, their motives are at least understandable. For they not only distrust their enemies but, more significantly, they have little reason to count on their supposed friends.

As a result, they apparently believe that they must rely solely on themselves. And, in their chronically suspicious manner, they evidently doubt that they can win at the conference table even if they have won on the battlefield. It is somewhat naive, therefore, to expect them to respond to appeals for peace, especially when such pleas are being punctuated by periodic U.S. bombings of North Vietnam. They want guarantees, and even these are not certain to overcome their almost paranoiac fears of betrayal.

Some of the motives underlying Hanoi's apprehensions can be traced to Khrushchev's recollections, now being published in book form, which describe how both the Russians and Chinese let down the Vietnamese Communists at critical junctures in the past.

In the period prior to the battle of Dien Bien Phu, according to Khrushchev, the Viet Minh were being beaten so badly by the French that Ho Chi Minh asked the Chinese Communists to intervene with troops as they had in the Korean war.

But the Chinese refused on the ground that they had lost too many men in Korea. Or, as Khrushchev quotes Peking's Premier Zhou Enlai as having told him: "We're in no condition to get involved in another war at this time."

Even after the Vietnamese Communists defeated the French at Dien Bien Phu, Khrushchev makes it clear, the Soviet delegation at the 1954 Geneva conference barely bargained to help them obtain the settlement they sought.

Ho Chi Minh had wanted the country partitioned at the 17th Parallel so that he could control the vital region of central Vietnam. But as the Khrushchev memoirs describe it, the Russians put on a brief show of haggling even though they were delighted to compromise on the 17th Parallel.

Conspicuously absent from the Khrushchev reminiscences, however, is the fact that former Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov struck a deal with French Premier Pierre Mendes-France at the expense of the Vietnamese Communists. The Russians persuaded the Vietnamese to compromise, in exchange for which Mendes-France torpedoed the proposed "European defense com-

Black Africa and Its Faith The Color of Christmas

By Jim Hoagland

NAIROBI, Kenya—A few minutes after a flaming orange sun rises above Africa's Great Rift Valley today, an aging farmer will pause to pour over the ground a cup of the goat's milk he drinks each day before going to work his fields.

For the farmer, who has scarcely heard of Christ and who doubts the little he has heard, this will be his most religious act of the day. In this way, he and millions like him honor and provide sustenance for their ancestors, whose spirits remain near their children after death.

Later, many miles away, a white priest will lead an African congregation in a Christmas mass that is almost an exact replica of services being held throughout the Western world. The Roman Catholic church they gather in is the most splendid building in the squallid Nairobi's gleaming center.

Three blocks farther along, a young, urban-wearing African will shout and sing hymns to a vibrant drumbeat that shakes the cramped and shabby meeting hall. He waits eagerly for a sermon in his tribal language, delivered by a man who works as a machine operator when he is not preaching the message given him by the Holy Ghost and an African prophet who has spoken to Christ.

These perennial scenes have more in common than one might suppose. Each feeds the wave of religious change sweeping Africa, which some trained observers feel is producing a distinct and viable "black Christianity."

Roots in Past

Although early missionaries and colonial explorers viewed Africa as pagan, religion was an important force on this continent long before the white man came. "Africans are not religious," says the Rev. John S. Mbiti, professor of religious studies at Uganda's Makerere University.

For most of this century, Africans have had to adapt to a Christianity interpreted for them by white foreigners. Now, more and more Africans are seeking, and finding, ways to integrate Christianity into their culture and history.

Three key developments have propelled this movement: Africa is developing its own Christian theologians, who respect and understand traditional religions and practices that Westerners have classified as primitive. One such theologian is Mr. Mbiti, who feels that traditional religions resemble in many ways the belief of the Old Testament.

Some European and American-based mission churches, which brought "Christianity" to Africa, are "Africanizing" their rituals and religious ceremonies. Rhythmic and often incomprehensible hymns are replaced by religious songs in tribal

languages, beaked by vi drumming. White bishops are ing and Africans taking places in country after count

For millions of African have already accepted Christ is not enough. They are away from the established on and following black prophet have been "told by Christ up their own churches. More 5,000 such movements are to exist in Africa.

Christianity claims 25 to 30 percent of Africa's 300 million. Another one-third of the population, concentrated around Sahara Desert region and on strip along Africa's Indian coastline, are Moslems.

The remainder cling to the traditional African religions of the ancestors, which vary greatly from tribe to tribe and which scorned as ungodly by missionaries when they arrived here.

But more intensive research this area has begun to suggest many parallels exist between traditional African religions, which usually simple and remain isolated to outsiders, and faiths of the world.

In most traditional religious parallels exist with Biblical story of the Creation original innocence and bliss of and the fall from grace separates man from God.

The story of Christ, he seems to have almost no parallel in traditional religion. The story of redemption and being mitted back into God's through the sacrifice of God does not seem to have been tural to Africa.

This in part may help explain the missionaries' automatic diting of African religious though having little of value. But, in view of Mr. Mbiti, the Christian, it may also provide key to developing a true African Christianity.

"African religious background not a rotten heap of superstitions and magic," he recently a religious workshop near Nairobi. "We must allow our rich he to make a contribution to Christianity. Christianity has spoken long and too much; perhaps listened too little."

The search for a "black Christianity" does not spring from a for a black Christ, African men in both established and away churches assert. "People will stop and ask selves, 'Was he really Afric said Father George Cuthbert, Nairobi. 'They know he came Bethlehem. We know this P an Italian. Why would we him black?'"

Another African minister "Do Americans have to believe Christ was an American so should not insult us by saying black men have to portray as black in order to believe in

With Friends Like These...

By Stanley Karnow

community, which called for German rearmament.

Crucially, from the Khrushchev document as well is the fact that the Chinese, then closely linked to the Kremlin, followed the Soviet lead by also talking the Vietnamese into dropping their political and territorial demands at the Geneva conference.

Long before Geneva, moreover, Soviet foreign policy was essentially oriented toward the West, and, as a consequence, Ho Chi Minh's Viet Minh were treated rather shabbily by the Russians and their European Communist followers.

In March, 1947, for instance, the French Communist leader Maurice Thorez, then a vice-president of France, countermanded the order for military action against the Viet Minh while his party deputy, Jacques Duclos, declared that "we are for the presence of France in the Far East."

4-Year Delay

Not until January, 1950, four years after he declared independence from France, did the Kremlin extend diplomatic recognition to Ho Chi Minh's government. This delay was inspired by the imminent Korean war and Stalin's new awareness of the importance of Asian communism.

In the years after the Geneva conference, despite their pro stance of undying comradeship the North Vietnamese, the Chinese and Chinese repeatedly urged Hanoi's interests to serve their own purposes.

The Russians were silent example, when the 1956 elections were ignored by the U.S. and the Saigon regime year later, Moscow even suggested that both North and South Vietnam be admitted to the United Nations, thereby recommending the 17th Parallel be a permanent boundary.

For their part, the Chinese ed against Hanoi's cause of the "Tao-ling" tumultuous rural Revolution, when Red G and other radicals plundered ments of Soviet supplies to China en route to North Vietnam. By rejecting a Soviet pro for "united action" on Vietnam March, 1966, Mao also block move that might well have del President Johnson from escalating the war and in that respect did Hanoi no favor.

Against that background, easy to appreciate the intransigence of the Vietnamese Communist. They know that they have to depend upon both the Chinese and the Russians, and they live only through subterfuge

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counterfeit Notes

o Dies; World War II Spy
D-Day Plans to Germans

Dec. 24 (Reuters).—World War II spy who ant Allied informa Germany, died here today.

Mostly record show almost legendary whose code name was "Bazna" and was 47.

Mr. Bazna was to the British am- kara from early 1943 Germans paid him part of it in coun- in that time for work intelligence chief in-berg as "breat-

major tasks of the as to persuade the ment to abandon and join the Allies.

It was that he sup- act at the German copies of almost all documents. Bazna's memoirs bore the first tentative plans of invasion of Europe in the Tehran confer- Churchill, Stalin and

information, con- 400 photocopies of Bazna's memoirs were sent to the West. Bazna's memoirs were sent to the West. Bazna's memoirs were sent to the West.



Elyesa (Cicero) Bazna

Cicero had such success in pass- ing information that he later led to speculation that he was a pos- sible double agent, working for the Allies and planted to feed mis- leading reports to the Germans. This idea was discounted by Von Papan.

Mr. Bazna tried for many years to get a pension from the West German government—claiming that he had done as much for Germany as any frontline soldier—after los- ing his spy payments in an Istanbul building investment.

Mr. Bazna wrote his memoirs and was anxious to star in a film about himself. However, a film was made about his adventures without him—with James Mason in the title role.

After seeing the film, Mr. Bazna—Cicero—said: "I thought it excit- ing—but untrue."

N. Shvernik,
Ex-President,
Dies in Russia

Was Head of State
At Death of Stalin

MOSCOW, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Nikolai Shvernik, 62, Soviet pres- ident during the last years of Sta- lin's regime, has died, it was offi- cially announced here tonight.

Mr. Shvernik began as an appren- tice lathe operator and rose to become head of state from 1949 until 1953, the year Stalin died. The announcement by the news agency Tass did not say when he died or give the cause of death.

Mr. Shvernik held top party and state posts during World War II before he succeeded Mikhail Kalinin as chairman of the Supreme Soviet, or president. After Stalin's death, he was moved back to his former job as head of the trade union apparatus.

A distinguished-looking man in his later years, with gray hair and a mustache, he was chairman of the Committee for Party Control from 1956-62.

He first became a member of the party's Central Committee in 1925 and a candidate member of the Politburo in 1928, but he was never believed to have wielded much po- litical influence. Quiet, and cour- teous, he was regarded as un- ambitious and he remained in the background.

Born in St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, in 1883 of a working class family, he joined the Com- munist party in 1905 and was active in underground work in various parts of the country before the Bolshevik revolution in 1917. In the years immediately before the revolution he was arrested and im- prisoned several times and spent about three years in exile.

During the civil war, he served as a commissar in the Red Army and then became active in the trade union movement.

His party appointments in the 1930s included secretary of the Leningrad regional committee and of the Urals regional committee. In 1933 he was transferred to trade union work to fight rightist opposition there. Two years later, he took over as first secretary of the Trade Union Central Council.

Israel Claims 16
Arab Guerrillas
Caught in Month

TEL AVIV, Dec. 24 (UPI).—Israel yesterday announced the capture of 16 Arab guerrillas in the past four weeks, four of them seized in a clash with an Israeli patrol in the Negev Desert early this month.

The four, members of el-Fatah and led by an officer long on Is- rael's wanted list, carried large quantities of machine guns and other weapons. They were to be sold to finance guerrilla actions in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, northwest of the Negev, a military spokesman said.

In a Gaza refugee camp, Israeli security forces yesterday discovered the body of a young Arab killed by automatic weapon fire. It was the 34th slaying in the strip in the past seven weeks thought to be caused by an Arab guerrilla power struggle or the elimination of those thought to be collaborating with Israeli occupation authorities.

In another incident in Gaza two Israeli soldiers were wounded last night when their vehicle ran over a guerrilla-planted mine south of the strip village of Rafah, a mili- tary spokesman said.

12 Not on Board
Lost Italian Ship;
Ten Feared Dead

SAN BENEDETTO DEL TRONTO, Italy, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Port officials said today there was virtually no hope of finding any of the ten men aboard the Italian fishing vessel Rodi, which sank in stormy seas off the Adri- atic coast yesterday.

The 500-ton vessel's normal crew of 22. It was originally reported that all were missing and feared drown- ed, but it was later learned that 12 seamen were not aboard.

Although helicopters and rescue ships spotted floating bodies in the water yesterday, they were unable to recover them.

Port officials said that the search was continuing today, but that there was virtually no hope of finding any survivors of the all-Italian crew in the icy waters.

Russia to Seek
Close Vienna Ties

MOSCOW, Dec. 24 (AP).—Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorniy said today the Soviet Union "is ready for closer cooperation with Austria on the international scene."

Mr. Podgorniy made his remarks after the new Austrian ambas- sador to Moscow, Heinrich Haymerle, presented his credentials.

"The Soviet government is in favor of further development of Soviet-Austrian relations and wishes them to be based on long- term, stable foundations," Mr. Podgorniy said.

Art Works Stolen
In German Galleries

FRANKFURT, Dec. 24 (AP).—Thieves yesterday stole works of art valued at \$27,000 from a Frankfurt gallery, police said. They included two Chagall paintings and an etching by Dali.

Thieves also stole works of art from a Munich gallery Tuesday, including a lithograph by Paul Klee and an etching by Emil Nolde valued at \$5,700.



Robert Mitchum in a scene from "Ryan's Daughter."

David Lean Goes to New Lengths

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Dec. 24.—David Lean is a perfectionist and a director of international fame and popularity. His "Bridge on the River Kwai," his "Lawrence of Arabia" (now being revived in Paris), and his "Dr. Zhivago" rank among the box office triumphs of the last 15 years.

Lean's reputation as a con- cocter of hits has gained him an enviable independence. He is allowed to work in a leisurely fashion, spending two or three years in the preparation and shooting of a film. His latest, "Ryan's Daughter" (at the Pa- ramount-Elysees in English), was before the cameras for al- most 12 months on the rocky, wind-swept west coast of Ire- land.

There, on an isolated cliff overlooking the raging Atlantic, Lean's crew constructed a village, main street, lined with two-story buildings with com- plete interiors—a schoolhouse, a grocery shop, a pub, a church, and the residence of the prin- cipals—and a nearby British Army post. The scenario, which transpires there and on the sur- rounding beaches and mountain woodlands, is set in the months following the thwarted 1916 up- rising in Dublin. Repressions of the abortive revolution echo in this remote fishing hamlet, inspiring a local revolt against British authority. But the Irish political struggle of half-a-cen- tury ago serves only as the background for a sentimental triangle drama. It is, however, in depicting the atmosphere of a Kerry town during World War I that Lean's direction is most persuasive, conveying the period and the barren daily existence, quickened suddenly by the fires of insurrection. His handling of the main theme is less adroit, the threads of the story itself often becoming tangled.

Rosy Ryan, the daughter of a native publican, is a high- spirited girl who, dissatisfied in her bleak surroundings, makes an early marriage to the school- master, a meek fellow 20 years her senior. When a handsome, British officer, wounded at the front in France, is stationed at the army camp outside the town, youth calls to youth and she surrenders to him. Their af- fair becomes known and the young wife is ostracized by her neighbors and afterwards sus- pected of treason to the nation- al cause when the attempted uprising fails.

"Ryan's Daughter" runs for over three hours and, as "Ham- let" in its entirety can be played in less time, the longer sched- ule of the film is superfluous and not a little pretentious. The slow pace that attended its creation seems to have invaded the action, length seeming to substitute for dramatic size.

The film suffers from what is termed in the theater "third- act trouble." Written by the

Paris
Movies

well known dramatist Robert Bolt, it appears unable to make up its mind what to do next in its later stages. In these we are treated—after an aus- terely controlled start—to some "indivisible passages such as that in which the heroine in her nightgown leaves her home one evening to meet her lover on a hilltop, and that in which her husband, observing her de- parture, takes off in his night- shirt to wander on the freezing seashore for 48 hours.

The acting, too, is curiously uneven, some of it very good and some of it embarrassingly poor. Robert Mitchum, pe- culiarly cast as the com- mander Kerry schoolmaster, succeeds admirably in suggesting the quiet resignation of the troubled teacher. Sarah Miles as the wife, though she fails to manage "yes" in quite the Irish fashion—delivers a touching portrayal of the Ryan daughter who finds love too late.

Christopher Jones as the shell-shocked officer, subject to nervous fits, again reveals him- self as a young actor of remark- able resources and Leo McKern as the treacherous publican is effective as the cowardly booster. Trevor Howard, on the other hand, usually such a satisfying performer, so over- does the part of the beary vil- lage priest that he might be mistaken for a jolly monk strayed from De Koven's operetta "Robin Hood," while John Mills, handicapped by a grotesque make-up, enacts the village idiot in imitation of Lon Chaney. Several notable Irish players, among them Marie Keen, appear but have only bit assignments.

Lean's direction of crowd scenes with striking groupings and "types" are in his best manner and make one wish he had a stronger screenplay. Something on the order of Liam O'Flaherty's "The Old Man and the Sea" would have been better suited to an Irish filming ex- pedition than Bol's uncertain and meandering script.

Fred A. Young's magnificent color photography of the Kerry coast lends the production a pictorial grandeur and Maurice Jarre's musical score is of enormous aid, but "Ryan's Daughter," with a feeble scenario as its compass, is often in danger of disaster when it sails into the deep waters of emotional conflicts.

Entertainment in New York

Movies

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Here's how New York critics rate the new movies:

"Investigation of a Citizen Above Suspicion" Elio Petri's new film, was praised as "stun- ning" and "chilling." The Daily News had much praise for the "sophisticated satire" about au- thoritarian police and cited the "forceful" acting of Gian Maria Volonte. The New York Times critic Vincent Canby said: "It is a kind of political parable... 'Investigation' is a stunning movie." Of Volonte, The Times critic said: "He has the cruel upper lip and the heavily lidded eyes of the young Olivier and he has the manic energy of the early Cagney."

"Love Story," directed by Arthur Hiller from Erich Segal's best-seller, "is beautiful. And romantic," according to Vin- cent Canby, in The Times, who was favorably impressed with the movie even though he had found the novel "almost un- readable." It plays well as a movie, principally because Jen- ny is not really Jenny but Ali MacGraw... and Oliver Bar- rett 4th is really Ryan O'Neal. They are both lovely." Then, too, the director has framed the story of undergraduate love "with such seeming simplicity that nothing confuses the basic situation." Francois Lere back- ground score mixes Bach and Mozart and Handel "and re- sults in a kind of movie fiction that I'd thought vanished..."



Ali MacGraw in "Love Story."

says Canby, "I can't remember any movie of such comparable high-style kitsch since Leo Mc- Carthy's 'Love Affair' (1959) and his 1967 remake, 'An Affair to Remember.' The only really de- pressing thing is the thought of all of the terrible imitations that will inevitably follow."

"The Man with Connections," French director Claude Berri's film, got a mixed reception from newspaper movie critics. The Daily News gave it three stars and observed that Berri films "are full of love, sensitivity and humor... and this gentle blast at the idiosyncrasy of war is no ex- ception." Roger Greenspan in The Times maintained that Berri compares badly with the

The House in Rome Where
A Poet Died: John Keats

By Naomi Barry

ROME.—I saw a blind English- woman being led through a room by a companion. To get there, she had climbed three flights of steep and narrow stairs. Why?

She could not see. There was nothing she could touch. There are no tangles left of what she might have been seeking. If you have eyes, you can see the ceiling with the painted flow- ers which was over the bed of the sick young man. There is still the white marble fireplace where Joseph Severn supposed- ly cooked an occasional meal for his friend. Otherwise, all the furniture of that winter (which for some reason now seems less long ago) was burned.

In February, it will be 150 years since John Keats, aged 25, died in that small cold room and left it so full of spirit that probably nowhere in the world is there a monument that so tears at the heart.

"It is like living in a violin," the Italian writer Alberto Savio- nio said once. Sinclair Lewis confessed that the only time he ever cried was when he visited the house where John Keats used to live in Rome.

From the window of the room, you can look down on the beau- tiful Spanish Steps where the hippies sit and offer for sale twisted jewelry and picture postcard paintings. It's a view that drove me crazy.

"There is a difference now," said Vera Cacciatori, the curator. "For years the young people stopped coming. But now they are back again, more and more, and from many countries. They seem to be looking for some message. Outside it is chaos and here there is a har- mony."

Mrs. Cacciatori is a gentle woman who writes novels and novellas. She was only a stu- dent 30 years ago when she came to help out at the Keats-Shel- ley Memorial House at 26 Piazza di Spagna. Being a cu- rator is not a career, she con- fessed. It just sort of hap- pened.

"I have received much from just being here. Once, many years ago, an older friend asked me to talk with her young daughter who had tried to commit suicide. She asked me a very hard question. 'What is the point of living?' I could not answer. Now I think I can. 'You have to live to find the reason why.'"

John Keats wrote no poetry during those final three, and one half months in Rome. Just one letter to his friend Brown



Drawing by Keats of the Sestius Vase on view in the Keats-Shelley House.

which ended, "I can scarcely bid you goodbye even in a letter. I always made an awkward bow."

The room of Keats and the adjoining room of Severn have now been enlarged into an apartment full of memorabilia. There is the manuscript of "Ode on a Grecian Urn."

"Rid of the world's injustice and his pain He rests at last beneath God's veil of blue."

"He was another who knew injustice," said Mrs. Cacciatori quietly.

There is a silver locket with a few strands of John Milton's fine fair hair. A portrait of Keats by Severn, January 23, 1821. "Three o'clock in the morning drawn to keep me awake. A deadly sweat was on him all night."

Shelley's handwriting is dif- ficult to decipher. Next to it is the typescript. "Where is Keats now? I am anxiously awaiting him in Italy when I shall take care to bestow every possible attention on him. I intend to be the physician both of his body and his soul, to keep the one warm and to teach the other Greek and Spanish."

A later letter, full of fury at a non-comprehending public, "In spite of his transcendent genius, Keats never was, or ever will be, a popular poet."

"The bitter anguish of neglect made Keats die," said Severn his own epitaph, "Here lies one whose name was writ in water."

"No other poet has such a house in a foreign country," said Mrs. Cacciatori.

The blind Englishwoman wandering through the rooms could feel the words emanating from the walls.

"Do you not see," cried a very young man in a letter to his brother, "that a necessary A World of Pains and Troubles is to school an Intelligence and make it a soul?"

"In June, 1944," recalled Mrs. Cacciatori in a recent lecture, "two armed soldiers came on guard. It was getting dark. One of them, Leonard Rosenberg, said 'I am a student.' And then he asked whether he might be allowed to go alone for one moment into the room where Keats died. I asked him whether they had to stay all night in the street or prefer to stand in the doorway."

"We talk turns," replied the soldier. "And we will stand in the street. I am proud to be on guard before a poet's house. This is the first time since I went into the Army that I have been ordered to surrender to poetry."

"I am glad to see them again," said Mrs. Cacciatori, "the followers of the student Rosenberg, and all coming to surrender to poetry, in a house opened in a foreign land by a 25-year-old poet."

PARIS
GALLERIES

Warhol, Galerie Sonnabend, 12 Rue Cassagne, Paris, to Jan. 6. Marilyn Monroe, flowers, cows and soup tins in serigraphs by Andy Warhol, one of the figure- heads of American pop art. Concurrently with the exhibi- tion devoted to his work at the Paris Museum of Modern Art (13 Ave. du Président-Wilson).

Tsar, Galerie de Beaulieu, 5 Rue de Beaulieu, Paris, to Dec. 31. Tsar's gentle and stylized gouaches reflect his grief over the fate of his native Greece. The subject however does not obtrude and is sometimes only distantly allusive, the discreet expression of the artist's feeling rather than a militant procla- mation. Stylization however tends to give some of these works a rather formal aspect.

Vizenx, Le Point Cardinal, 3 Rue Jacob, Paris, to Dec. 31. Sculptures and prints by vi- zenx who uses elements from machines to build industrial age totems. Rather surprisingly they have a definite expressive qual- ity.

Masters of Japanese Drawing. Galerie Janette Ostier, 26 Place des Vosges, Paris, to Jan. 16. Some 60 drawings by Japanese artists from the 11th to the end of the 19th century. Among the most famous represented here are Kuniyoshi and Eitoku, the former by some unusually free-handed and hummings scenes (e.g. riot in a public bath), the latter by brilliantly balanced and graceful works like the samisen player or the armor-plated warrior.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

h, Vatican Conference
oves Joint Drive on Bias

24 (NYT).—An in- wish group and Vati- ended a four-day yesterday with an join forces to fight emism and all forms

from Israel partici- high-level Jewish- olic conference, the ting over held. ment said that the ilic and Jewish rep- ad "discussed from viewpoint concrete ocures to improve reen the two com- about the world and their cooperation in common concern."

ter Crash Kills 4 R, Spain, Dec. 24. Spanish military of- fled and another suf- burns in a helicopter yesterday, air offi- the craft, an Air ie helicopter, crashed spection flight.

Justice and peace, human rights and religious liberties were also suggested as areas of possible col- laboration, in addition to the proposed joint drive against bias.

It was envisaged that joint work- ing groups and study commissions would be formed "to deal with the different subjects in appropriate ways."

A Jewish official said last night that those who attended the talks were pledged not to comment pub- licly on the statement issued yes- terday.

"The Jewish participants were very satisfied," the official observ- ed. "I hope the Catholics were too." The Jewish participants repre- sented the International Jewish Committee on Interreligious Con- sultations. The body comprises the World Jewish Congress, the Syna- gogue Council of America and the American Jewish Committee.

Rabbi Henry Siegman, vice-pres- ident of the Synagogue Council of America, was a co-chairman in the Vatican talks with the Rev. Jerome Hamer, a Dominican who is sec- retary of the Vatican's Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity.

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PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1970

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GNP Will Decline, Officials Concede

By Frank C. Porter

ON Dec. 24 (WP), the administration concedes that the country's gross national product will decline in 1971. The year since 1969—the year when the economy last experienced its recession—will show a decline in the gross national product, the Commerce Department officials said. Just after the clock struck midnight, the gross national product crossed the trillion-dollar mark. President Nixon proudly hailed the rise in the nation's "wealth."

an Pact Limits on Investments

Dec. 24 (AP-DJ).

Common Market countries agreed last week on a pact which will limit the amount of foreign investment in each country.

for the commission would continue the attempt to reach final agreement on a system governing investment.

from Colombia, Ecuador, and Chile, under market timetable, must be met by Dec. 31.

regulations to go into effect by the commission.

basic points agreed that firms will begin a process to convert mixed companies, contracts to be signed governments under the common market.

altitude of profits is limited to 14 percent remaining profits benefit the economies of the nations.

panies in which national controls at least 51 percent is considered mixed.

will be given a preferential role in the foreign companies, and Chile favors access to foreign investment control while capital, has expressed policies will drive capital for industrial Ecuador reportedly as a mediator besides.

its Forecast

24 (AP-DJ).—French have revised downward for 1971 capital which now are expected to be 15 percent, down from 20 percent increase estimate. Investments are expected to be up 30 percent compared to 28 percent in June.

tion is such that a decline in the October-December period automatically means a decline for the year. Ironically, it was the Commerce Department that unveiled a new economic growth "clock" last week. Just after the clock struck midnight, the gross national product crossed the trillion-dollar mark. President Nixon proudly hailed the rise in the nation's "wealth."

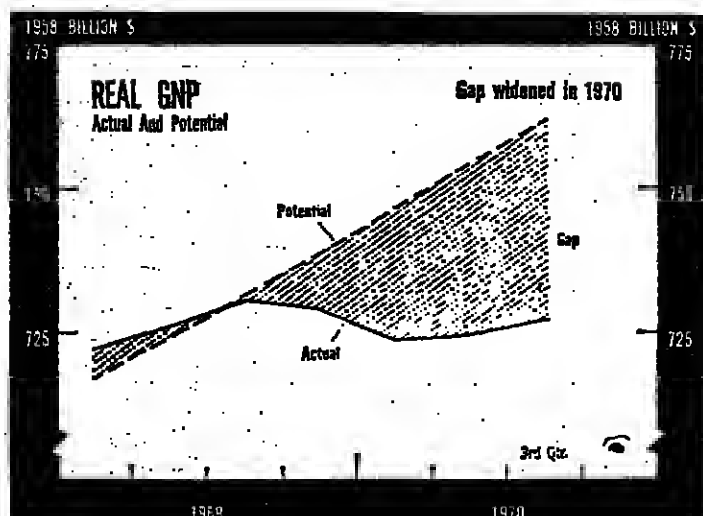
Critics pointed out at the time that there has been no net growth in the nation's real output in more than a year. The increase in GNP during that time is entirely accounted for by inflation, they said.

As the primary measure of economic growth, the GNP represents the current dollar value of the country's entire output of goods and services in terms of an annual rate. Thus, the GNP for the third quarter of this year, the latest figure available, was \$655.5 billion, up 4.5 percent from the \$628.5 billion in the same period of 1969.

But GNP is also computed in constant 1957-58 dollars to eliminate the effect of price changes and reflect actual physical output. This "real" GNP was \$727.4 billion in the third quarter, down about 0.5 percent from the equivalent 1969 period, when it was \$730.9 billion.

Auto Strike Blamed

Although the office of business economics blamed the expected fourth-quarter drop in real GNP entirely on the ten-week auto



strike, some analysts believe there would have been a decline for the full year even without the strike.

This is because the real GNP would have to post its largest gain in a year and a half during the October-December period to bring the average for the four quarters up to the 1969 level of \$727.1 billion. Quite apart from the auto strike, the economy has just not had that amount of zip, these analysts reason.

Administration economists have yet to label the present business slump a "recession" and the National Bureau of Economic Research, the generally accepted arbiter in such matters, has declined to commit itself.

Term Freely Used

Outside the administration, however, the term has been freely used in recent months by bankers, busi-

nessmen, labor leaders, private economists and Democratic economists.

Webster's Third New International Dictionary defines a recession as "a period of reduced general economic activity marked by a decline in employment, profits, production and sales that is not as severe or as prolonged as a depression."

Actually, employment has not declined over the past year; it has remained practically static while unemployment has risen substantially. And sales have continued to rise slowly, although if they were adjusted for price changes they might show some decline.

There was no annual decline in the real GNP during the last recession, the relatively mild slump of 1960-61, although it did dip in at least two quarters.

Increase in U.S. Price Index Slows

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (WP).

A continuing decline in food prices held the consumer price index in November to its second smallest increase of the year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today.

The index rose 0.2 percent—on both seasonally adjusted and unadjusted bases—from October to 137.5 percent of the 1957-59 index.

Apart from grocery shelves, where prices have fallen for the last three months, there appeared to be no significant abatement in the five-year inflation of living costs.

Non-food commodities and services both rose 0.6 percent last month (or a 7.2 percent annual rate). Although the rate of increase for services has slipped slightly in the past year (an annual rate of 6.8 percent in the past six months compared to 9.2 percent in the preceding six months), that for non-food commodities has actually risen in the past three months, partly because of higher automobile prices.

The overall index has risen 5.6 percent over the past 12 months—a bit smaller than the 6 percent yearly gains that prevailed earlier in the year thanks to the recent decline in food.

The increase for all of 1969 was 5.4 percent, for 1968, 4.2 percent, 1967, 2.8 percent, 1966, 2.9 percent and 1965, 1.7 percent.

There was further erosion in the averaging purchasing power of more than 50 million private, non-farm payroll workers, and actual earnings also went down.

For the third straight month average hourly earnings held steady at \$3.29, apparently in large part the result of the General Motors strike, which idled a large number of higher paid workers.

Since the average work week fell by 12 minutes, gross weekly earnings decreased 66 cents over the month to \$121.07 (over the year they are up by \$3.69, or 0.1 percent).

After deductions for federal income taxes and social security payments and adjustments for price changes, average weekly take-home pay in terms of 1957-59 dollars fell 0.8 percent in the month and 1.8 percent from a year ago to \$76.84—below the level that prevailed in the fall of 1965.

The overall consumer price index rise last month was the smallest increase since August, when it went up 0.2 percent. In October, the index jumped 0.8 percent unadjusted and 0.5 percent adjusted.

A 'Quite Prosperous' 1971 Is Forecast by McCracken

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (Reuters).

Paul W. McCracken, the president's chief economic adviser, said today that on the basis of 1970 it was clear that next year would be "quite prosperous" with strong gains in economic activity.

He said that his prediction was not based on hope or wishful thinking, but on the fact that the Nixon administration's policies have been in effect long enough to make an impact on the economy.

Mr. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, made his comments to reporters following a White House meeting with the President, outgoing Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy, and

George Shultz, director of the Office of Management and Budget. His remarks followed disclosure of the latest consumer price index increase.

Mr. McCracken said the administration welcomed the news but warned that caution should be exercised not to make too much of a month-to-month swing in prices.

But, he went on, there was evidence of progress over 1970. As to 1971, he said, statistics would be based from a low point at the end of 1970 because of the General Motors strike.

But he nevertheless hoped for lower prices and lower unemployment.

Price Rise Ebbing

He said that it appeared that prices would rise this year by about 5.5 percent, with the price rise during the last half of the year less than that for the first half.

On unemployment, Mr. McCracken said next year would wind up with substantially lower joblessness than this year, but added he did not know what next year's high might be.

Mr. McCracken said that the effects of the administration's economic policies would have taken effect earlier had it not been for the lengthy GM strike this autumn.

Big U.S. Bank To Retain Its Eurodollars

Continental Illinois Fears Loan Demand

CHICAGO, Dec. 24 (AP-DJ).

Continental Illinois National Bank is concerned about a rise in U.S. loan demand and is retaining its Eurodollar base despite the availability elsewhere of less expensive sources of lendable funds, Donald M. Graham, chairman of the one-bank holding company, said today.

Continental owns Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co., the eighth largest U.S. bank.

"We are in effect paying an insurance premium, but I feel it is too great a risk to give up the base," Mr. Graham explained.

Credit Crunch Recalled

During the credit crunch a year ago, U.S. banks were forced to use high-cost sources of funds as the overnight federal fund market and Eurodollar deposits to satisfy heavy loan demand. At the time most money-market banks were affected by a scarcity of lendable funds as investors sought higher returns elsewhere and the banks were forced to ration credit.

Earlier this month, the Federal Reserve Board, in an effort to bolster the U.S. balance of payments, raised member banks' reserve requirements against Eurodollar borrowings that exceed the May, 1969, level to 20 percent from 10 percent. This move was designed to induce banks to preserve their reserve-free bases and had of repatriating their Eurodollar borrowings.

In a wide-ranging statement, the executive also said the one-bank holding company bill that recently passed Congress is "one that we can live with." Mr. Graham added that it appeared that one-bank holding companies would be allowed to diversify into financially related activities. Continental plans to diversify into such "financially related" areas as factoring, investment counseling and mortgage banking, he said.

Further Cuts Possible

Mr. Graham also said the prime rate at major U.S. money-center banks may drop again. "We are budgeting for a prime rate of 6.5 percent for 1971," Mr. Graham said.

Continental this week followed the Chase Manhattan Bank in dropping its prime rate to 6 3/4 percent from 7 percent.

However, Mr. Graham cautioned that the prime rate decline may be over. Loan demand doesn't weaken further. He added that later in 1971 the prime rate may even rise in response to heavier loan demand and rising costs of loanable funds.

"Corporate bank borrowing may very well heat up again in 1971," he said. "Short-term rates have declined more than long-term rates, which makes bank borrowing more attractive to corporations," he added.

French Increase Rail Rates in 1971

PARIS, Dec. 24 (AP-DJ).

The French state railways announced today an increase of 5 percent in freight rates starting Jan. 1, and of 5.2 percent in passenger fares beginning Jan. 4.

At the same time, the post office will increase external mail charges 25 percent and will also raise various postal order and telegram charges.

The French government also announced a 10 percent increase in the ceiling rate on which employees and employers' contributions to the social security system are calculated.

The rise is expected to lead to an increase of 1.5 billion francs (\$270 million) in social security payments, of which employers will bear about 1.2 billion francs.

Legislation Needed by Dec. 31**Congress Warned of Loss To U.S. of Reserve Assets**

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (NTT).—The Treasury welcomed yesterday final congressional passage of legislation permitting the United States to accept a higher quota in the International Monetary Fund, but warned that a separate appropriation bill must be passed by Dec. 31 to prevent a permanent loss to the United States of \$130 million in "paper gold."

In the same statement the Treasury said it "deeply regrets" the congressional decision Tuesday night, in the same bill, to authorize no U.S. contribution for "soft loan" funds for the Asian Development Bank and a greatly reduced contribution for the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB).

The reduction for the IADB affects an internationally negotiated agreement and raises perplexing legal questions.

The United States had agreed, after protracted negotiations, to supply \$100 million next year and \$450 million in each of the next two years for the bank's soft-loan operation. Congress authorized only the first \$100 million following a successful filibuster against the larger amount by Sen. Albert Gore, D., Tenn., a lame-duck senator.

No Controversy on IMF

The IMF portion of the bill was never in controversy. But the United States must formally accept its new and higher quota by Dec. 31 in order to avoid receiving a reduced share of the second allocation of Special Drawing Rights, so-called paper gold, on New Year's Day. The amount in question is \$130 million.

Under U.S. law, acceptance of the higher quota in the fund requires an authorizing bill and a separate appropriations bill. The appropriations bill in question is

one that covers various forms of foreign aid.

Although the IMF item is not in controversy, a section on military credit sales is. The bill has been returned by the Senate to the Senate-House conference over this issue. Congressional observers believe there is a good chance the bill can be passed by the Dec. 31 deadline.

Effect "Under Study"

The Treasury said the "practical and legal effect" of the congressional cutback in funds for the IADB "is presently under study."

The House conferees on the bill have stated that it was not the intent of Congress "to limit in any way the past procedure of allowing the U.S. governor to commit the United States to the full amount of its proposed contribution."

Nonetheless, congressional action will be required to authorize the final two contributions of \$450 million each. The question, particularly in the light of this year's developments, is how firm the U.S. commitment will be.

The problem is not as difficult with the Asian Development Bank, where the United States offered a unilateral contribution. No international agreement was involved.

The Treasury said it "will strongly urge that Congress vote on the proposed U.S. contribution of \$100 million to the special fund of the Asian Development Bank early in the next session."

General Mills Profit, Sales Up in Half Year

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (NTT).—General Mills, a leading producer of packaging foods, showed small gains in sales and earnings for the second fiscal quarter ended Nov. 29, but half-year results were more favorable, according to the semi-annual report issued yesterday.

Net income for the three-month period was \$12.87 million, or 80 cents a share, against \$12.45 million, or 78 cents a share, a year earlier. Sales were \$301.74 million, up from \$283.45 million.

For the half-year, net income increased 6.7 percent to \$24.18 million, or \$1.12 a share, from \$22.65 million, or \$1.05 a share, a year earlier. Sales were \$567.75 million, up 8.4 percent from \$523.69 million.

Japan Plans to Reduce Its Tariffs on Autos

TOKYO, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Japan will reduce its import tariffs on both big and small cars to 10 percent from 17.5 and 20 percent respectively, effective April 1, the Finance Ministry said today.

It explained the plan to the government's tariff council, which is expected to approve it on Jan. 3. The reduction, subject to parliamentary approval, will also cut to 15 from 20 percent the tariff on foreign car engines, the ministry said.

Steel imports, 60 percent higher and automobile imports, showing a rise of 65 percent, were the two major reasons for the increased deficit during the first 11 months, the office added.

The widening trade deficit is largely a result of major strikes that began last autumn and are continuing.

Pirelli Production Falls as Workers Stage Slowdown

MILAN, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Pirelli SPA said today a go-slow by workers at its main plants here caused output at its Sesto San Giovanni factory to fall 60 percent in the past few days while production at its Biococca plant declined 45 percent.

The Pirelli management warned the men that from Dec. 28 their pay would be calculated on the basis of actual output. This provoked a series of meetings to protest the move.

A decision has still to be taken, but Pirelli officials said they believe the men will decide to stage a series of strikes after the Christmas holidays.

The worker unrest is connected with the negotiations for the renewal of the national labor contract for the Italian rubber industry.

The industrial action has caused grave problems for the automobile industry. However, Fiat said the situation at its plants has improved slightly and the company now has enough tires and parts to avoid layoffs and to restart on Dec. 28.

Auto Output Fell

ROME, Dec. 24 (AP-DJ).—Italian automobile production in the first seven months of 1970 was 1,006,000 vehicles, down 35,000 from a year earlier, the Automobile Club of Italy said today.

Of this total, 378,000 were exported, down from 422,000. New car sales rose to 944,500 from 933,000 a year earlier.

Stock Prices Gain on Slow Sales Volume

Analysts Forecasting Strong Year-End Rally

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Prices closed higher in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Analysts said the consolidation of the past week appeared to have ended. Some predicted a year-end rally in which the Dow Jones Industrial average would rise to a range of 840 to 860. The industrial average closed today at 828.39, up 5.27.

Volume declined to 12.14 million shares from the 15.40 million shares traded yesterday.

Beckon Dickinson topped the active list, finishing down 1 1/4 at 33 1/2. Trading included a block of more than 400,000 shares, down 2 1/4.

Utilities Strong

Among the stronger utilities was Southern California Edison which tacked on 1 at 32 3/8. Trading included a block of 178,300. Virginia Electric Power finished off 1/2 at 23 5/8 in active trading. Turnover included a block of 325,100 shares. Other utilities were generally higher.

Kentucky Fried Chicken was actively traded and off 5/8 at 33 1/2. The company reported last operating earnings for its fiscal year.

Arlens Department Stores reported a loss and eased 1/8 to 8 7/8. Burlington Northern was up 1 1/2 to 31 1/2. It said anticipated higher 1971 revenues would be offset by higher costs.

American Motors Active

American Motors was on the active list and it advanced 5/8 to 81 1/4. Martin Marietta added 1/4 to 17 3/4.

Among other aerospace issues, Boeing was up 3/8 to 14 1/4 and Lockheed gained 3/4 to 9 1/8. In the stronger glamour issues, IBM rose 1/2 to 315. Digital Equipment was up 3 1/4 to 62 7/8 and Texas Instruments gained 1 1/2 to 79 7/8.

General Foods fell 3/4 to 86 1/4 after the French Finance Ministry rejected General Food's bid to acquire Société Orangina, a soft drink producer.

Bills & Laughlin fell 1/4 to 31 1/4. The company said its fourth quarter earnings were disappointing and expected results for the year to be substantially below the 1969 record.

Copper issues were mixed. American Smelting & Refining rose 1 to 25 7/8. Phelps Dodge fell 7/8 to 78 and Keonectec rose 7/8 to 36 7/8. Peru said it does not plan to reduce copper production to bolster prices.

Amex Prices Up

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed higher in light trading. Teleprompter finished up 2 3/8 at 78 1/2. BTB Corp. was actively traded and up 5/8 at 25 3/8.

NEWS AND NOTES**Eurodollar Holdings**

Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. commercial banks from their overseas branches showed a slight increase in the week ended Dec. 16. The Federal Reserve Board said that the outstanding total was \$8,298 billion, up \$90 million from a week earlier. But the outstanding amount was \$4.04 billion below the year-earlier week.

Uranium Stockpile Set

The Canadian government and Denison Mines report an agreement in principle had been reached on a four-year "emergency joint venture stockpiling program." Officials say the venture will be obliged to purchase from Denison a total of 4,667 million pounds of uranium concentrates from Jan. 1, 1971, through Dec. 31, 1974. The government's interest in the stockpiling program will be 75 percent and Denison's 25 percent.

German Textile Sales

West German textile sales totaled 24 billion deutsche marks (\$855 million) in October, up from 2.17 billion DM in September, but down from 2.41 billion DM in October, 1969, the textile industry federation reports. For the first ten months of the year, sales totaled 20.09 billion DM, up from 19.37 billion in the comparable 1969 period. Orders in the two-month period were

down 6.4 percent from 1969, but prices were up 1.6 percent from a year ago, the federation said.

Bayer to Build Plant

Farbenfabriken Bayer of West Germany plans to build a \$124 million chemical plant near Antwerp, the Belgian minister for the Flemish regional economy reports. The plant is in addition to \$140 million worth of projects in the area Bayer has under construction. The latest facility is expected to open in 1975 and produce synthetic tannin rubber chemicals and other organic chemicals.

Mitsubishi Launchings

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries of Japan says it launched vessels aggregating 2,232,854 dead weight tons this year and claims it has thus retained its status as the world's largest shipyard for a sixth consecutive year. It says its nearest rival is Japan's Ishikawajima-Harima Industries, whose total was nearly 900,000 deadweight tons less than Mitsubishi's.

France Pays IMF

France paid 715 million francs (\$128.83 million) to the International Monetary Fund last week, representing 26 percent of the increase in its maximum drawing quota at the fund to \$1.5 billion from the present \$685 million the Bank of France said.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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NATIONAL FUNDS

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Insurance Co. Lifts Threat To U.S. Securities Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A threat to the smooth functioning of the \$3 billion-a-day market in U.S. government securities was temporarily lifted today.

Confidential Insurance Co., the dominant firm writing overall policies for dealers and brokers, announced it is willing to extend the cancellation date of its blanket bond coverage on bearer securities by money-center banks for 90 days.

Bearer securities are negotiable by anyone who happens to hold

money to pay its debts.

The insurance policies in question are so-called "blanket bonds" which provide coverage against theft, destruction, loss or "serious disappearance" of securities from the premises of the insured as well as broad protection in transit.

them and come in denominations up to \$5 million. Estimates of the losses from theft or other disappearances of government securities, mainly treasury bills, are put at more than \$30 million during the last year.

Continental recently announced that because of huge theft losses it would exclude, or severely restrict, its coverage beginning Jan. 3. Official figures indicate that overall surety losses for the firm in New York are running nearly three times its national losses. Last year, in New York it paid out \$34 cents in claims for every premium dollar collected.

"That is not to say that everything has been recovered," added.

The Treasury is seeking legislation which will permit replacement of lost and stolen bearer Treasuries before maturity. Recently, the Treasury stepped up its imbursement on such securities a week after maturity.

It took in. If the big banks are forced to withdraw from the market for lack of insurance, the liquidity of the giant market would be impaired—perhaps so much that execution of the nation's monetary policy would be affected.

Over-market trading in govern-

Open-market trading in govern- publication.

To Our Readers

Due to the half-day trading of European markets today, the closing price of International Bond Index was not available for publication.

**For the Investor
who requires a
worldwide viewpoint**

International Stock Price Indices

Percentage of change September 30, 1969—September 30, 1970

UNITED STATES - 9.7
EUROSYNDICAT - 8.3
AUSTRALIA + 4.4
JAPAN + 2.4
UNITED KINGDOM - 4.6
GERMANY - 20.0
FRANCE - 3.8
NETHERLANDS + 0.3
ITALY - 14.2

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 and other principal securities exchanges*

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Inc. **Fashion.** **Schools.**

...the first nighters" all over Europe... and reports regularly on the New York stage as well.

If it's the smell of greasepaint and the roar of the crowd you're after, then you ought to read the Tribune every day.

GmbH — you see the key ones every day in the advertising columns of the International Herald Tribune.

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Where to send them school? The Education Directory is a regular feature of the International Herald Tribune.

Schools and other educational services all over Europe are listed — for the eager-to-learn, from six to sixty.

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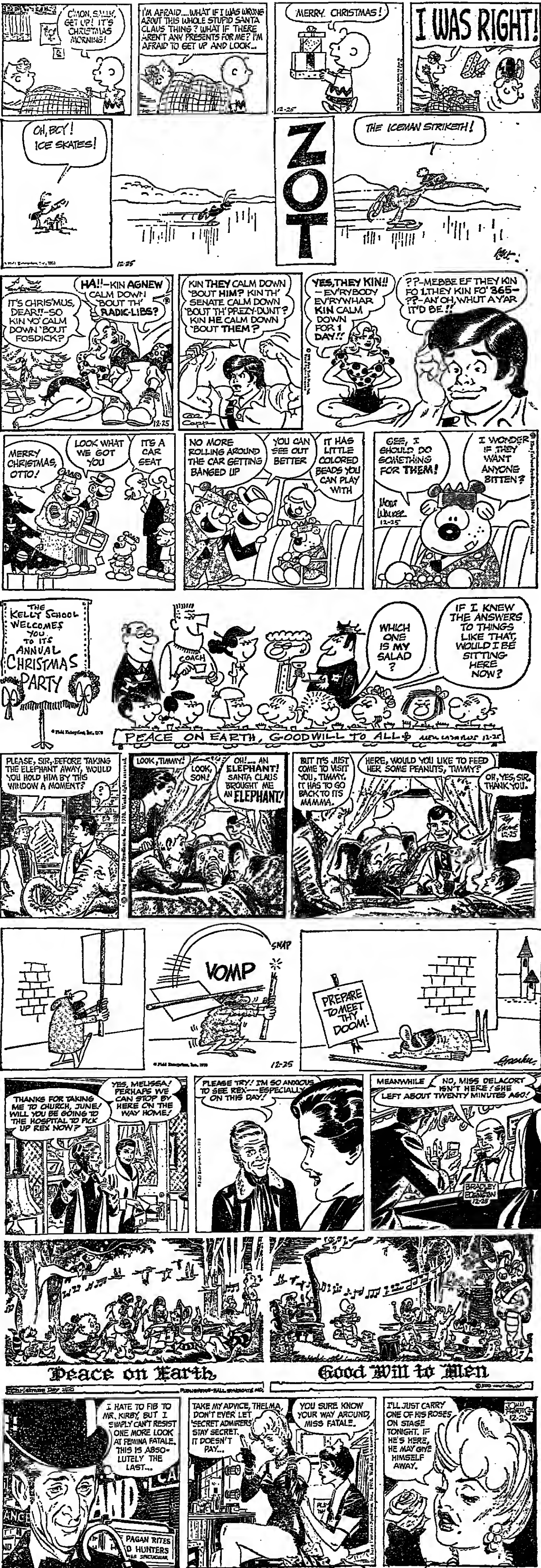
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The opening bid on the diagramed deal was a weak no-trump, a bidding weapon that has been increasing in popularity recently.

South was justified in overcalling because the vulnerability was in his favor: At any other score, an overall of an opposing one-no-trump would require a hand with a six-card suit and worth an opening bid.

West made a one-bid of three hearts, expecting to reach game or slam in clubs, but leaving other options open. North crowded things with a four-heart bid, and East showed his four-card spade suit.

West jumped to six clubs and North duly sacrificed in six hearts. He believed the opponents' bidding, and recognized that his heart ace was unlikely to be worth a trick in defense.

South was faced with four certain losers in six hearts doubled. His problem was to insure that he could ruff two spades in dummy. This seems easy to achieve, but an impetuous player could go astray after West has led the club king followed by the ace.

One way is to ruff the second club lead and play a low spade. The best defense can do is for East to win and return a trump. South can then win in dummy, play a spade to the ace, ruff a spade and return to the closed hand with a club ruff for the second spade ruff.

South found a somewhat more elegant solution by discarding a diamond on the second club lead. This disposed of one of his sure losers, and averted any danger that East would be able to lead trumps three times.

The losing play would have been to ruff the second club, cash the spade ace and surrender a spade. East would have won and returned a low trump. If the declarer had then won in the dummy he would have lacked an entry to his hand for the last spade ruff, and if he had won with the heart king the ruffs would eventually have established East's nine.

NORTH
♠ 62
♥ AQJ10
♦ 8852
♣ 865

WEST
♠ Q107
♥ 865
♦ AKJ1072
♣ AK3

EAST (D)
♠ K193
♥ 954
♦ AK4
♣ Q43

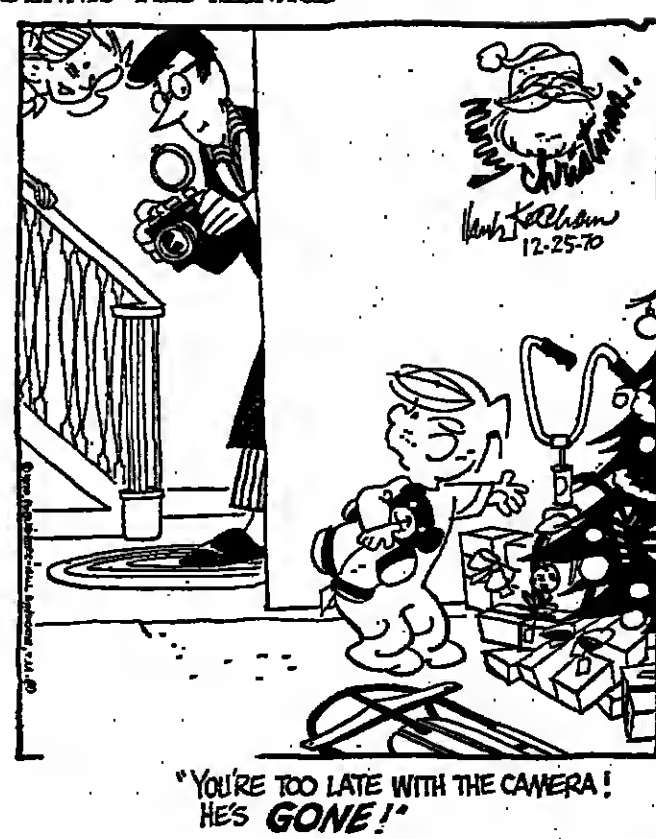
SOUTH
♠ A854
♥ K87632
♦ 73
♣ 9

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
East South West North
1 NT 2♥ 3♥ 4♥
4♣ Pass 6♣ 6♥
Dbl. Pass Pass Pass.
West led the club king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

| | | |
|----------|-----------|--------|
| CHOP | SALON | RAAD |
| NERA | CLARA | ENIR |
| JIMM | ROIST | ITIA |
| PINPOINT | INNING | |
| ELBIE | ROAD | |
| ZAGRIB | CHINTERED | |
| ELLIE | OSIM | SILINE |
| BLISS | EIDER | ROSE |
| REDAN | NEVEL | TUP |
| ANEMONES | SASSIE'S | |
| PROV | SYDA | |
| MEDIAN | APOSTATE | |
| ALLOE | WAGER | URISA |
| DIOR | ORIGINAL | STARS |
| EAIRS | YESTIS | WIARY |

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CAGIM
KIHCT
WHOANY
DELCEP

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

IN THE " " OF

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble DAILY VENOM CHORUS SEPTIC
Answer: What they said the lady cattle rancher had—NICE CALVES

BOOKS

ONE GENERATION AFTER

By Elie Wiesel. Random House. 198 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by David Stern

THIS is a collection of fiction, nonfiction, dialogues, essays, political pieces and stories. There are few writers today whose vision is so strong that it can fuse together such a mixture of forms into a creative statement. Elie Wiesel is one of those special few. This book, his ninth, not only traces the journey of a generation; it also charts the movement of an artist from the confines of bitter, brooding memory out into the mainstream of the mysterious and changing destiny of the Jewish people; a destiny in whose movements can be seen larger matters as well.

In his first books Wiesel created a metaphor for hell in terrestrial terms, based on his personal experiences as a survivor of Auschwitz and Buchenwald. That central metaphor has grown in size until the questions raised by the body of his work are as serious and ambitious as those of any major writer today.

Wiesel begins this book by describing his own generation: "Children, condemned never to grow old, old men doomed never to die. A solitude engulfing entire peoples, a guilt tormenting all humanity. A despair that found a face but not a name. A memory cursed, yet refusing to pass on its curse and its hate. An attempt to understand, perhaps even to forgive. That is a generation."

It is the generation of which Wiesel has become one of the spiritual heads. And the movement that is traced in this book starts from the destruction of the tiny *shetls* of Eastern Europe, moves through a burning dialogue with the God who either sanctions or is helpless before such evil. It moves still farther outward to the spiritual growth of the survivors of that destruction and that dialogue (both were scourging) toward the establishment of the state of Israel and all the way to the distant boundaries of Russia and the restless awakening Jews of today's headlines.

Only a few of these pieces take place in the camps. As the author says, "All questions pertaining to Auschwitz lead to anguish. Whether or not the death of one million children has meaning, either way man is negated and condemned." (Alfred Kasin's reply to Elie Wiesel is now almost as famous as the Hemingway-Fitzgerald exchanges: Wiesel asked Kasin if he thought the death of six million Jews had a meaning; Kasin replied that he hoped not.)

Thus in this book one will find certain mysterious dialogues, apparently between two inmates of a concentration camp. They are among the author's most original pieces. Sharp, witty in the truest sense and unimpassioned, they represent a new way to get at that unobtainable "concentrationary" experience.

But, more important, there are stories here that go back to a time preceding the war and pieces for the forward to today. There is an embarrassment of riches. One

David Stern's seventh, "The Rose Rabbi," published next year. His review for Book Literary supplement of Washington Post.

CROSSWORD—By Will

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